

service and their parents for providing them the opportunity to come up here and serve their country.●

TRIBUTE TO ASTRONAUTS WALZ AND BURSCH OF ISS EXPEDITION 4

● Mr. VOINOVICH. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to Astronauts Colonel Carl E. Walz and Captain Daniel W. Bursch for their significant contributions and record-setting accomplishments as part of the International Space Station's Expedition 4 Crew.

Astronauts Walz, Bursch, and Expedition Commander and Russian cosmonaut Yuri Ivanovich Onufrienko departed from Kennedy Space Flight Center on December 5, 2001, for what became a 6½ month stay aboard the International Space Station. The crew of three spent 196 days in space, with Carl Walz and Dan Bursch establishing a new U.S. space flight endurance record. The previous U.S. record belonged to Astronaut Shannon Lucid, who spent 188 continuous days in space aboard the Russian Mir Space Station. With four previous flights and his Expedition 4 mission, Astronaut Walz also established a new U.S. record for the most days in space, with a total of 231 days, surpassing Dr. Shannon Lucid's record of 223 days.

We look to our Nation's space program to improve life here on Earth and explore the unknown. We also look toward the future, to the time when we will extend life beyond the bounds of Earth. On February 20, 2002, while aboard the International Space Station, the Expedition 4 crew spoke with Ohio's former Senator and NASA pioneer, John Glenn, who was the first American to orbit the Earth 40 years ago.

We have come a long way in the U.S. space program, and our future discoveries are limited only by our imagination and commitment. We must give special recognition to our Astronauts whose personal and professional commitment to live and work in space continues to break barriers and thresholds.

While on the International Space Station, in addition to maintaining, operating and performing research experiments, the Expedition 4 crew installed the S-zero truss segment. The S-zero truss forms the backbone of the Station which will eventually hold the four solar array "wings" of the U.S. segment. The crew tested the new Quest Airlock and performed the first spacewalk from it without the Space Shuttle present. The crew also was the first to use the Space Station Robotic Arm as a "cherry picker," maneuvering space walkers "flying" on the end of the arm during spacewalks.

After an extended, U.S. record-setting stay on the International Space Station, the crew returned to Earth with Shuttle Endeavor, landing at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on June 19, 2002.

Astronaut Carl E. Walz, a Colonel in the U.S. Air Force, was born in Cleveland, OH. He and his wife, the former Pamela J. Gladly, have two children. Walz has received numerous Distinguished Service medals, including the Defense Superior Service Medal, three NASA Space Flight Medals, and the NASA Exceptional Service Medal.

Astronaut Daniel W. Bursch, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and a Captain in the U.S. Navy, considers Vestal, NY to be his hometown. He and his wife, the former Roni J. Patterson, have four children. Captain Bursch also has received recognition for distinguished service, including the Defense Superior Service Medal and NASA Space Flight Medals. Bursch has over 3,100 flight hours in more than 35 different aircraft and has logged a noteworthy 227 days in space.

On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I thank astronauts Carl Walz and Dan Bursch for their courage, commitment and contributions in service to the United States of America.●

IN RECOGNITION AND APPRECIATION OF THE EFFORTS OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S COMMUNITY FIRE DEPARTMENTS TO CONTAIN THE GRIZZLY GULCH AND LITTLE ELK CREEK FIRES

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to recognize the heroic efforts of over 60 South Dakota community fire departments and the State of South Dakota's Wildland Fire Suppression Division in responding to recent forest fires in the Black Hills. Their work was heroic, professional, and saved several Black Hills communities from complete devastation.

On Saturday, June 29, 2002, a forest fire broke out in Grizzly Gulch, south of the town of Lead, SD, and near the town of Deadwood. Steep, rugged hills and unstable terrain crisscross the Black Hills impeding efforts to control the early stages of a forest fire. By Saturday evening, fire had crept within a few hundred yards of the historic city of Deadwood and in some instances flames literally touched the sides of houses. Ninety-degree temperatures, high winds, and low humidity levels fueled the fires run up ridges and engulfed thousands of acres in a matter of hours. If it had not been for the quick reaction and professionalism of the South Dakota Wildland Suppression Office and the men and women who established a fire line between Deadwood, the city could have witnessed a catastrophic fire.

Within a few hours Joe Lowe, the Grizzly Gulch Incident Commander, had marshaled over 250 personnel, including several hand crews, 7 heavy air tankers, and pieces of heavy earth-moving equipment to keep the fire from approaching Deadwood. By the Fourth of July the number of personnel fighting the fire swelled to over 670 with an influx of U.S. Forest Service

crews under the authority of Paul Hefner, fire commander for the Grizzly Gulch blaze. As fire crews battled flareups and constructed fire lines to control the fire, high winds kept crews alert for what firefighters refer to as slop-over, flames jumping the line and burning out ahead of the fire line.

South Dakotans responded. Volunteer firefighters from 60 community fire departments from as far away as Sioux Falls descended on the region. After the fires were contained, Deadwood sponsored a night of festivities to thank the hundreds of firefighters who battled the Grizzly Gulch fire and saved the town of Deadwood. The town's round of applause and appreciation spoke for the entire State's gratitude for the bravery of our community firefighters.

At the fire's peak, over 900 firefighters fought the Grizzly Gulch fire, putting themselves in harm's way to save the towns of Lead and Deadwood. Through their selfless action, the community and State firefighters of South Dakota reaffirmed that during a crisis South Dakotans speak with one voice. I would like to add my voice and say thank you to the men and women who served us so proudly last month.●

TRIBUTE TO VADAM THOMAS R. WILSON, USN

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to a great sailor, patriot, husband and father, VADM Thomas Ray Wilson. By the time we return from our August recess, this great sailor will have officially retired from active service on August 30, 2002, having faithfully and loyally served his country around the globe for over 33 years. Admiral Wilson ends his active service having served at the pinnacle of military intelligence as the 13th Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Born in Columbus, OH, Admiral Wilson is a 1968 graduate of Ohio State University. He joined the Navy at the height of the Vietnam conflict, and received his commission as an ensign in March 1969, following completion of Navy Officer Candidate School in Newport, RI.

Throughout his extraordinary military career Admiral Wilson distinguished himself as a candid innovator, a patient, creative teacher; and a great leader. His early assignments included watch officer and analytical and command briefing positions in the Taiwan Defense Command in Taipei, Taiwan, and in the Defense Intelligence Agency. Subsequent duties ashore and afloat included assignment on the USS *Kitty Hawk*; as the operational intelligence officer with the Iceland Anti-submarine Warfare Group; duty with Carrier Air Wing Three embarked in USS *Saratoga*; and force intelligence officer for Commander, Patrol Wings Atlantic in Brunswick, ME.

Recognizing his potential to serve the Navy and the Nation in positions of